

National Republican.

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890.

THE MARTIN DUDLEY, HIS SACRIFICES AND SUFFERINGS—
COOLNESS OF A RADICAL
CLERK.

Those who took the trouble to read, yesterday, the telegraphic report of the opening proceedings of the Pittsburgh Convention will recall that a "Mr. Dudley" obtained the election of a "temporary chairman" of that body, and that the Convention was started by the announcement that the aforesaid "Mr. Dudley" had actually resigned his place as a clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau because, as the report says, a "two days' leave of absence to attend the Pittsburgh Convention was not granted him." Started by this piece of political information which was telegraphed to the entire press of the country, we proceeded early yesterday to ascertain whether, in consequence of the terrible calamity occasioned by the resignation of "Mr. Dudley," the entire business of the Bureau was not stopped, or whether it would not involve the resignation of Secretary McCulloch, and a suspension, for a time, of the entire business of the Treasury Department.

To our happy surprise Mr. McCulloch was as unruffled as a calm lake in June. The several bureaus of the Department were working like an "8779" Jargensen watch. The Internal Revenue Bureau was without a vacancy. "Mr. Dudley's" place had actually been filled by the appointment of a gallant soldier who was crippled in the military service of his country. Mr. Commissioner Rollins, instead of being "drowned in tears" was "wreathed in smiles," not at what he had lost in "Mr. Dudley," personally, or gained by the acquisition of a gallant soldier to his force, but because "Mr. Dudley's" resignation and the assembling of the Pittsburgh Convention had not stopped the wheels of Government. Rollins was evidently happy.

Upon inquiry we learned, to our amazement, that "Mr. Dudley" had never asked for a leave of absence of two days to attend the Pittsburgh Convention. He did ask for a leave of absence of five days, without giving any reason therefor. In view of the fact that he was granted a leave of ten days from September 20, 1890, another leave of twenty days from April 2, 1890, and another leave of ten days from April 22, 1890, making forty days within one year, the Secretary of the Treasury, in the absence of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, could not consistently grant five days more without there was some special reason for it.

The following is a copy of "Mr. Dudley's" application:

THURSDAY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 24, 1890.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1890.
Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.
Sir: I have the honor to apply for a leave of absence for five days, from Monday next, the 24th instant.

In the month of April last I was granted a leave for twenty days, which was extended ten days. From this leave I returned and resumed my duties three days before its expiration, and have not since been absent.

Hoping that you will comply with my request, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed) L. EDWIN DUDLEY.
The above letter was sent by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Secretary of the Treasury, endorsed as follows:

"Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Treasury."
E. A. ROLLINS,
"Commissioner."

It will be observed that the Commissioner did not recommend the granting of the leave, which he would have done if it had been proper. Consequently, the reply usual in such cases was returned by the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

THURSDAY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 24, 1890.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Sir: The application of Mr. L. Edwin Dudley, a clerk in your office, for a leave of absence for five days, is received, and hereby disapproved, as under the existing regulations of the Department he is not entitled to it, and his services are needed in the Department.

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

On the day of the date of the above letter "Mr. Dudley" sent in his resignation, which was accepted as follows:

THURSDAY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 26, 1890.
L. Edwin Dudley.
Sir: Your letter of the 24th instant, tendering your resignation as a clerk in the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is received, and the same is accepted. I am, very respectfully,
(Signed) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

At this point "Mr. Dudley" precipitated himself upon the Pittsburgh Convention, and commenced his career as a martyr. We expect to hear from him next on the trail of MAYNARD, BRANSON, and the other Massachusetts "Southern loyalists."

The next sensation in order will be a demonstration from one "WILL A. SHORT," a clerk in the Third Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department, who asked for a five days' leave of absence to go to Pittsburgh, and without obtaining permission took "French leave," went against orders, leaving the Bureau out short—a vacancy for a most worthy man. Mr. H. J. CHASE, Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, and an accomplished scholar, who suffered four months in Southern prisons, was supported by Short's "absenting" himself "without leave."

"THE TELEGRAPHIC CHAMPIONSHIP"—The return match at writing in the Morse telegraph alphabet, for the championship of New York and New England, and the possession of the gold key, between Messrs. BENNA, of Worcester, the present champion, and KETTLES, of Fall River, is appointed for Thursday, 4th proximo, at 4 p. m.

TIME, OR THE CABLE AND THE CLOCK.

The inauguration of submarine telegraphic communication by means of the Atlantic cable, makes it interesting to inquire into the difference of time in various cities of the old and new worlds. A scientific writer says: When it is twelve o'clock high noon at New York, it is fifty-five minutes and forty-two seconds after 4 p. m. at London; fifty-seven minutes and twenty seconds after 6 p. m. at St. Petersburg; seventeen minutes and twenty-four seconds after 7 p. m. at Jerusalem; fifty-one minutes and forty-four seconds after 5 p. m. at Constantinople; forty minutes and thirty-two seconds after 4 p. m. at Madrid; thirty-one minutes and twenty seconds after 5 p. m. at Bremen; forty minutes and thirty-two seconds after 4 p. m. at Dublin; and forty-one minutes and twenty-four seconds after 6 p. m. at Florence. The difference of time between the extreme east and west points of the United States is three hours and fifty minutes. In the China sea, between Singapore and China, it is midnight when it is noon at New York.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN MONTGOMERY, Receiver of Public Money for the district of lands subject to sale at La Crosse; M. W. QUACKENBUSH, Receiver of Public Money for the district of lands subject to sale at East Saginaw, Mich.; ISAAC G. WALTON, Register of Land Office, East Saginaw, Mich.; ALBERT TUCKER, Receiver of Public Money at Nebraska City; EDWARD S. REED, Register of Land Office at Nebraska City.

GEN. DIX'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Dix's appearance before United States District Attorney CORTNEY, allied to in a telegram, to give bonds and qualify for Naval Officer of New York, by no means precludes the possibility of his accepting the mission to France, the news of which appointment could not have reached him until after he had effected the preliminary arrangements for entering upon the duties of Naval Officer allied to.

RECALL OF MR. BIGELOW.

In announcing yesterday the appointment of Gen. Dix as Minister to France we did not intend to give the impression that Mr. BIGELOW, our present able Minister to the Imperial Court, was removed. On the contrary, he is recalled at his own request.

BEECHER TO GREELEY.

We call the attention of our readers to a short letter from HENRY WARD BEECHER to HORACE GREELEY upon our outside. It is terrible on HORACE.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR AGAINST PARAGUAY.

Through the exertions of the English Minister at Buenos Ayres, the text of the secret treaty of May 1, 1865, by which the allied Powers agreed to wage war against Paraguay, has been discovered and made public. This treaty was made by Brazil, situated on the north and east of Paraguay, Uruguay on the south, and the Argentine Confederation on the south and west, so that Paraguay is entirely surrounded and hemmed in by enemies. The object of the allied Powers is to "overthrow the present Government of Paraguay," and they declare that the war shall not stop until that end is accomplished; and even go so far as to set forth what shall be done when the Paraguayan Government is overthrown.

The people of Paraguay are to pay all the expenses of the war, give the allies the right of free navigation of the Parana and Paraguay rivers, are to set up a republican form of government, under the protection of the allies, are to submit to new boundary lines, by which about one-fifth of their present small territory is to be taken away from them; and are to give the allies the right to dictate "the most suitable measures to guarantee peace."

In order to secure these hard conditions, the fortifications at Humaita are to be destroyed, and the Paraguayan Government is to be destroyed, and the allies are to look upon both Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation with longing eyes, and contemplate the ultimate annexation of all the territory of both those countries bordering upon and controlling the Plata river. Exhausted by the war against Paraguay, they would prove an easy prey, and so far as Uruguay annexation is concerned, unmistakable evidence of the intention of the Brazilian Cabinet to accomplish it has already been given.

This scheme of Brazilian aggrandizement has, however, already alarmed the other South American republics, and Bolivia and Peru have formally protested against the interference of the war against Paraguay. There is also ample evidence that if peace is declared between Spain and the South American alliance on the Pacific coast, that strong combination will at once turn its strength to the defense of Paraguay. It seems as if our South American neighbors are destined to live amid continual scenes of bloodshed.

PERSONAL.

JUDITH MCKINSTRY, of Mobile, is in town. HON. LEONARD SWETT, of Illinois, is in town, at Willards.

MR. ENOS B. REED, the editor of the Cincinnati Daily Union, is now in this city, stopping at the Washington House. Mr. Reed brings a good report from Ohio.

A Candid Confession from a Radical Paper.

The Baltimore American of Wednesday, 26th, says indignantly: "The war destroyed the only real source of conflict between the States of the Union. The abolition of slavery made the United States homogeneous in all its parts. There ought to be now no such sectional divisions as North and South, East and West, to invite sectional differences of institutions or interests. The productions and the markets of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York are substantially the same, and in this enumeration all the Western and Northwestern States should be comprehended. It is impossible to discover any antagonistic interests among the people, their productions, their commercial connections, their avenues of trade, conspire to force them into unity. Nor does their peculiar product, cotton, constitute the Gulf States into an exception from this common interest. The single contamination of slavery, which threatened our national health and form with blight and distortion, is removed, and we ought not to have any longer of the evil passions which it excited."

A radical clergyman in Utica speaks strongly against "the awful practice of baseball playing." He could "see nothing but ruin to young men who engage in it."

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Pay of Extra Duty Men in the Army.

The following order relative to the additional compensation of extra duty men in the army was promulgated yesterday:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1890.
General Order, No. 79.
In accordance with section 7, act approved July 13, 1862, the following are substituted for paragraphs 902 and 903, article 39, of revised regulations of 1863:

§ 902. When it is necessary to employ soldiers as artificers or laborers in the construction of permanent military works, public roads, or other substantial labor of not less than ten days' duration in any case, they shall receive, in addition to their regular pay, the following additional compensation therefor: Enlisted men working as artificers, and non-commissioned officers employed as overseers of such work, not less than one cent per day, and enlisted men, thirty-five cents per day, and enlisted men employed as laborers twenty cents per day. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers so employed are to be mustered as extra-duty men. The allowance of thirty-five cents a day is to be employed as mechanics, overseers, and clerks in the Bureau of the War Department, at the Headquarters of the Army, and at Military Division or Department Headquarters. But no man shall be rated and paid as a clerk, overseer, or mechanic, who is actually employed as such.

§ 903. Commanding officers will particularly see to it that no soldier be rated at higher pay than the rate of his grade, except by their order.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Precautions Against Frauds on the Government.

The following General Order was published yesterday by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 25, 1890.
General Order, No. 78.
All officers of the army whose duty it may be to prepare papers, or pay claims, or present vouchers representing themselves to be officers or soldiers discharged from the service, are cautioned to be careful in their guard against the numerous papers bearing forged signatures of officers of the army, which there is reason to believe will be presented by impostors.

In all cases where it is possible to detect such impostors, the officers are to be careful to detect them, and to report them to the proper authorities for prosecution, together with the evidence against them, and every such case, with the attending circumstances, will be promptly reported to the Adjutant General, who will cause the impostors to be arrested, and the evidence against them to be preserved.

Official blanks are sometimes surreptitiously procured, which are fraudulently filled up, and the signatures of officers forged. Officers whom blanks are furnished from the Adjutant General's office should be careful to guard against their being stolen or misapplied.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Important to Foreign Claimants for Pensions.

Hon. Joseph A. Barrett, Commissioner of the Pension Bureau, has just issued the following regulations affecting foreign claimants for United States pensions:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Pension Office, Sept. 25, 1890.
No citizen of any foreign government residing for the time without the jurisdiction of the United States will be recognized as a claimant of a pension.

Claims of citizens residing in foreign countries should be executed before some United States consul. All evidence obtained in foreign countries should be presented to a consul or other officer representing this Government. If this in any case is found impracticable, the official character and officer before whom such testimony is taken should be duly authenticated by a United States consul or other officer.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

Presidential Appointments.

The following appointments have been made by the President: Hugh Edwin Esq., of Kansas, to be a resident at the Hague; William J. Valentine, of Massachusetts, to be commissioner to the Paris Exposition for 1889; Charles A. Ruffin, agent for the Chickasaw of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebago bands; and the Indians of Red Lake and Pembina; Thomas J. McKenney, of Iowa, agent for the Indians of the Territory of Washington; Abner Guthrie, of Kansas, agent for the Indians of the Shawnee agency in Kansas; Stephen J. Dallas, of Illinois, principal clerk of surveys in the General Land Office.

Florida Cotton.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a highly interesting report from the Register of the Land Office at Tallahassee, Florida, in regard to the resources of that State, from which the following extract relative to sea island cotton is made:

"The best cotton is grown upon the eastern coast, and is not excelled in quality by any produced in the South. In a majority of cases upon plantations the number of lands would be duplicated if the planters if laborers could be procured."

New National Banks.

The following two new National Banks were established by the Comptroller of the Currency yesterday: The Ridgely National Bank of Springfield, Illinois, capital \$100,000; N. A. Ridgely, president, Wm. Ridgely, cashier; and the Pennsylvania National Bank of Potomac, capital \$100,000, president, Jacob H. Hunsicker, cashier, C. H. Hunsicker. The first named bank had been designated a depository of public moneys by the United States Treasury.

Navy Bulletin.

Appointment Revoked, Sept. 19.—Mate A. J. Kenny.

Ordered, Sept. 19.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Leopold Cataway and A. D. Renshaw, to the Resaca, First Assistant Engineer Sidney Albert, to experimental duty at the Navy Yard, New York; Lt. Commander A. B. McNair, to the Naval Academy.

Officers Dismissed from the Service.

First Lieutenant Henry R. Gardner and Second Lieutenant Wm. H. McGuire and Wm. H. Boddy, recently tried in the Department of the Gulf for conducting unbecoming officers and gentlemen, have been dismissed from the military service of the United States.

The Condition of Affairs in Florida.

Gen. Foster, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen Bureau for Florida, in a recent report to Gen. Howard, represents the condition of the freedmen as being much improved, states that the crops, particularly cotton and corn, are unusually excellent.

Mustard Out.

Assistant Quartermasters Colonels M. D. Wickersham and Rodolph Brinkerhoff, Capt. J. F. Skelton, C. S., have, by a recent order from the War Department, been mustered out of service.

Pension Bureau.

Drs. Ernst Kramer, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Dr. Wm. L. Lewis, of Ann Arbor, Mich., have been appointed examining surgeons of the Pension Bureau by the Commissioner.

Pen, Pencil and Reissers.

The Western papers call Jack Hamilton's traveling troupe the "Nigger-roms."

JOHN R. THOMPSON wrote only ten chapters of Horace Von Borcke's adventures in the Confederate service.

The great tunnel at Chicago is to be completed next month, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

GEN. KIRBY SMITH is in Washington.—New York paper.

KIRBY, not "Kirby"—another man entirely.

GEN. FITZ HENRY WARREN has used the word "Nigger," published at Burlington, Iowa, for libel, contained in a communication purporting to give the facts in the case of Lynch vs. Warren.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES wrote some verses for Fox to present to the Emperor of Russia, and they are published in the St. Petersburg Valois, duly credited to "Oliver Wendell Holmes."

The language of the rose in June is, "Well, I'm blotted," of the asparagus in July, "Cut and come again," of pass in August, "Shell out!" the apple tree in September, "Go it, my pippin!"

JOHN B. GOSCH has taken the lecture platform for the fall and winter season.

Don't let him "take" anything stronger, but stand erect on the platform.

TO RENOVATE AN OLD HAT.—Take it to an evening party and leave early. *Miles O'Reilly.*

We lost a new hat at an "evening party" where Miss was one night, and observed lots of old hats lying around loose.

The following figures show the progress of the work on the lake tunnel at Chicago, which is expected to be finished about the last of November: Distance excavated from the shore end, 7,817 feet; from the crib, 3,025 feet; total, 10,842 feet; to be excavated, 918 feet; total length when finished, 10,960 feet.

A HILKKA paper says that on the 22d inst. \$1,000,000 in gold dust left that city for Boston. This vast sum was in the hands of a few men, mostly miners, and was under an armed escort.

The money was the product of a mining claim on Colorado Gulch belonging to two individuals who are now on board the Laella.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED NEW freight cars and fifty new locomotives are being added to the rolling stock of the Chicago and Northwestern railway. This road, on its different branches, will soon run 120 passenger and baggage cars, 4,500 freight cars, and 210 locomotives. It now has 1,020 miles of main track open, and within a year it will be completed to the Missouri river, and connect with the Pacific railroad.

The "Planters' Banner," a paper well informed in regard to affairs in Louisiana, says the negroes are returning to the old plantations all over St. Mary's parish, and that they have been looking in for the whole of the past year. Once back to their former cabins, they acknowledge, after their weary pilgrimage among strangers and coming friends, that there's no place like home. The kindly feelings of past years are fast returning.

The St. Louis mortality list for last week shows a total of three hundred and eighty-one deaths, two hundred and two of which were from cholera. In Memphis there were one hundred and forty-three deaths, more than one half being from cholera. In Nashville the disease has broken out with fresh violence, and is not confined to any class or locality. Hundreds are leaving the city, and business is almost suspended. On Sunday there were sixty-three deaths from this disease.

Monitors and Heavy Guns in Sweden.

The Swedish government has lately built three iron-clad ships of the Monitor pattern, two of which (the Ericson and the Thunberg) are afloat. The third, still on the stocks at the Motala works in Norrkyoping, is 250 feet long, with great breadth of beam. The turret is 15 feet thick, and is 15 feet in diameter, and is mounted on a pedestal 15 feet high. The mainmast is 15 feet high, and is mounted on a pedestal 15 feet high. The turret is 15 feet thick, and is 15 feet in diameter, and is mounted on a pedestal 15 feet high. The mainmast is 15 feet high, and is mounted on a pedestal 15 feet high.

Canadian Candidates.

The Montreal Herald says that the Conservative Party in that city are preparing to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons at the next election.

Montgomery Blair Nominated for Congress.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The conservatives of the Fifth Congressional District have nominated Montgomery Blair for Congress.

The Democratic Convention of the same district meets here to-morrow. Mr. Harris will probably be nominated.

Gen. Dix Accepts the Naval Office.

New York, Sept. 26.—The Express says Gen. Dix to-day appeared before United States District Attorney Courtney and executed his official bond as Naval Officer of the port, Messrs. J. J. Olin and Charles T. Browning becoming his sureties.

Coal Pitting.

New York, Sept. 26.—Forty thousand tons of coal were sold to-day at \$4.10 per ton. This is considerable of a decline since the last sale.

Gold Arriving.

New York, Sept. 26.—The steamer City of London and Hanes brought \$1,050,000 in gold.

Mills Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—A fire broke out at the Globe cotton mill, Germantown road, and destroyed the mill at 8:30 this morning. It is reported to have been very destructive, and there are reports of a loss of life.

No particular have been received as yet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Late particulars of the fire at the Globe mill say the roof was burned off, the fourth and fifth stories gutted, and the third story damaged by fire. The lower stories were flooded with water. The loss has not been ascertained.

Mexican News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The steamer Mose Taylor sailed for San Juan to-day.

The Imperial Mexican Consul in this city has dispatched from Anapulo to the 15th instant, which day the steamer Mose Taylor sailed for San Juan to-day.

The National Express and Pollard.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The National Express Company, organized in this city about a year ago, has made its debut. A large amount of its stock is held in New York. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is president of the company.

European News by Steamer.

HALIFAX, Sept. 26.—The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool, on the 15th inst., has arrived. Much rain has fallen during the week, and the grain trade has materially improved in consequence. Flour firm, at an advance of 12½ cents Tuesday. Wheat advanced 3½ since Tuesday, 10½. Corn steady, 10½. Beans, 10½. Pork steady, 10½. Bacon has a declining tendency. Lard nominal. Tallow active, at 48½. 48½. 48½.

BY TELEGRAPH TO

The National Republican.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

THE SEA SERPENT VERSUS THE CABLE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HULL.

HULL, Sept. 26, '90.—9 p. m.
The sea serpent made its appearance off this port last evening. The inhabitants are very much alarmed. The fishing smacks have all put in shore.

[LATER.]

HULL, 10 p. m.—The people of the town line the skirts of the bay, watching the great ocean monster. About every half hour it lifts its black head above the surface of the water, and flashes of fire, like lightning, are visible.

[STILL LATER.]

HULL, 11 p. m.—Electricians in town declare that the supposed serpent is one end of the lost cable trying to speak. They are making efforts to communicate with it. Have gone to the rescue with a battery and a set of Myer's signals to enable them to communicate with the shore.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—THE CABLE FOUND.

HULL, 11 1/2 p. m.—Sure enough, the supposed serpent proves to be the cable. Battery applied. Dispatch from Field, "All going on well." Sir Morton Peto ill. A special request that the important news from Liverpool, London, Paris, Berlin, &c., &c., be suppressed.

P. S. Markets.—Axe oil. Hemp and butter strong. Cheese lively. Whisky running low, etc., etc.

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR FOR CONGRESS.

MORE SHOOTING BY POLLARD.

The Pittsburgh Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26.—The Soldiers' Convention met at ten o'clock this morning. The first business was the report of the Committee on Resolutions, but the committee not being ready speakers were made by members and other distinguished gentlemen.

The City Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny visited the Convention, and were received with great cheering.

A letter was read from Gen. Robert McAllister, stating that his name appeared on the call for the Convention at Cleveland, and pronouncing it a forgery.

A letter from the "Boys in Blue" of New York let it congratulate the Convention on its success, and saying: "A call from the Pittsburgh 'Boys in Blue,' also let it be read."

Pollard on a Gunning Expedition to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—H. River Pollard, of Richmond, had a difficulty at the Fountain Hotel, in this city, to-night, with a man named Frederick Hopkins, a reference to a female at the hotel, resulting in Pollard shooting Hopkins. The wound is not serious. Pollard was arrested.

Montgomery Blair Nominated for Congress.

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